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Keep Abreast
Of Affairs
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THE WAYS OF ZION DO MOURN.... LAMENTATIONS 1,4 דרכי ציון אבלות

Column One

By
David Courtney

A wind rose up from the south. There were clouds scudding by; and the distant hills, seen beyond the ripening orange groves, were brushed with rain. Six army officers took out the coffin from the monumental casing in which the body of Chaim Weizmann had lain in state before the doors of his home. It was a black, wooden box. The officers shouldered the coffin and walked down the path, through the trees, until they came to the grave in an enclosed plot against a young olive grove. The scent of a tall pine wood was blown against our faces. Round about, as the officers lowered the coffin into the grave, stood several hundred mourners, dark, quiet shapes against the green and the shifting, windy light; his widow erect and still and sad on the arm of their son; the soldiers unmoving. In the silence you could hear the murmur of waiting crowds along the streets of Rehovot, which was no impairing of the stillness by the graveside. There were prayers, caught up from the quiet antiquity of faith and carried off through the woods and groves and clouds by the south wind.

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THE brown earth filled the grave of a good and great man. His widow, his son, sisters, brothers, and men and women who had loved him as a friend, stood with bowed heads. The earth fell softly upon him. The acting Head of State, the Prime Minister, Cabinet, Knesset members, diplomats present in the name of monarchs and governments of great nations, dignitaries of three great faiths, and many notables of the land, stood still and watchful. The last spade of earth fell. The wind blew across its surface, lifting a few, fine eddies, like the sudden flame of an exhausted candle. Out of the pine wood the guns sounded their salute, smoke drifting through the groves and on towards the pale foothills of Judea, where light and cloud-shadow followed each other until it seemed that the hills themselves were marching.

His widow, with quiet, sorrowing dignity, laid flowers on the fresh, cool earth.

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THE funeral of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, leader of his people, first President of Israel, faithful Jew and by his statesmanship and humanism true citizen of the world, was a simple, unassuming occasion. Simple people performed it; simple people sorrowed. And before the last rites had begun nearly 250,000 simple people had walked beside the bier reverently. They had come from a score of different national backgrounds, and had come laboriously from town and village and camp: why? Men loved by their people are loved for diverse things. Their greatness and their impress upon the minds of the people are many-sided; elusive in definition and yet clear in symbol. The many tens of thousands who filed by with bowed heads bowed their heads in grief and respect but also in solemn acknowledgement of their own history and their present freedom: not the trappings of Statehood alone, real and vital as these may be, but above all the proud freedom of the national spirit, in which men and women may bear adversity with courage and face the future with hope." The throng that passed by the mortal remains of Dr. Chaim Weizmann were an augury of deep national unity.

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THE night has fallen upon the filled grave and the morning has risen upon it; and upon a workaday world. We shall go about our business eagerly, fretfully, according to our lights and our conditions. The nation, striding into the future, may forget the man who has been laid to eternal rest, but not his teaching, which has been added to the spirit of the people of Israel and become part of the nation's strength. He was a great and good man. It is a fortunate people that gathers his spirit to itself.

Jerusalem, Nov. 11.

Dr. Shalit Overcome After Service

REHOVOT, Tuesday. — Dr. E. Shalit, who was secretary to Theodor Herzl, fainted as he left the grounds after the funeral ceremony today and was taken in a military ambulance to the Magen David Adom here. He was taken home after a short rest.

Dr. Shalit had passed by the bier, grief-stricken and trembling, this morning.

A moving scene (Right) at the graveside yesterday: Mrs. Weizmann, her son and her sister and brother-in-law, followed by Mrs. Hega Lichtenstein, the President's sister, walk past the flower-decked grave. Above: the Acting President and Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak (Right) and the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben Gurion.

(Other Photos — Page 4)

Eban Replies to U.N.

NEW YORK, Tuesday. — To a hushed and reverent Assembly, that included the Foreign Ministers of the U.S., Britain, France and Russia, Ambassador A. Eban this morning replied to Mr. Lester Pearson's moving tribute to President Weizmann.

"He led Israel for 40 years through the wilderness of martyrdom, the anguish of savage oppression and frustrated hope, across the sharpest agony which ever beset the life of any people, and at the end entered in triumph upon his due inheritance of honour, as Israel's first president — the embodiment in modern times of the kingly and prophetic tradition which once flourished in Israel and which became the most abiding source of light and redemption for successive generations of men.

"His presidency symbolized the swift journey of the Jewish people in this, its most awesome decade, from the horrors and degradations of the European slaughter houses and the Eastern ghettos to the shelter and freedom of a sovereign state securely established in the international family.

Symbol for People

"During the years of deep darkness and little hope, our people looked with pride and longing upon his erect majestic bearing, his dignity of mind and spirit, his scientific intellect, refined and ordered as a cultivated garden, and his profound moral influence in every free country upon the best minds and hearts of his generation.

"In all our enterprises, in our effort to serve the moral values and modern scientific truths, in our national ambition and international pride, we were uplifted by the presence of his revered paternal figure in our midst.

"I thank all delegates who have offered their condolences in these recent hours. We are bereaved. But we may serve the Hebrew tradition worthily if we can establish the life of our founder and President as a standard which Israel should aspire to attain in all the expressions of its national spirit in deed, thought and word. The wave of sympathy and respect which have followed up abundantly from all corners of the earth in these last days will sustain our people in a solemn hour of remembrance and grief."

The Israel delegation then walked out of the hall and took no further part in today's deliberations.

Churchill Tribute Is Hint to Egypt

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM,
POST Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday. — Mr. Churchill's eloquent tribute to Dr. Weizmann at the Lord Mayor's banquet here last night is regarded by observers as more than an ordinary courtesy gesture.

Mr. Churchill said:

Those of us who have been Zionists since the days before the Balfour Declaration know what a heavy loss Israel has sustained in the death of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who was famed and respected throughout the free world and whose son was killed fighting for us. Weizmann led his people back to the promised land where we have seen them invincibly installed in a sovereign state.

This doubtless expressed genuine personal emotion, but coming as it did immediately after a friendly reference to Nagib it also conveyed a discreet hint to the Egyptians not to complicate the current negotiations by introducing extraneous issues or asking Britain to choose between Egypt and Israel.

Whitehall Confident

Whitehall is reasonably confident that the Anglo-Egyptian talks will yield agreement before long and is "willing to meet Nagib half-way" over the Sudan.

There were some among the Prime Minister's listeners last night who were somewhat startled to hear him describe Nagib as a virtual dictator and the inheritor of the Young Turk tradition. The fact is that Whitehall no longer fears the prospect of full-fledged Kemalism in Egypt involving the disestablishment of the monarchy.

The same over-cautious persons seem to have been alarmed to hear the Prime Minister describe himself as a veteran Zionist. With the whole diplomatic corps and 700 other prominent dignitaries present, this remark caused a stir whose echoes have not been lost yet.

Eisenhower Sends Condolence Cable

Messages of condolence on the President's death continued to pour in yesterday from all over the world.

President-Elect Dwight Eisenhower sent the following cable to Mr. Abba Eban, Ambassador in Washington, and asked him to forward it to Mrs. Vera Weizmann:

Mrs. Eisenhower and I extend to you our deepest sympathy in the tragic loss you have sustained in the passing of your beloved husband, the President of Israel Dr. Chaim Weizmann. Millions of people throughout the world who shared his love of humanity will mourn his passing.

The President-Elect said in a statement on Monday that he joined with "all Americans and all peoples of good-will everywhere in the world in mourning his death."

Dr. Ralph Bunche cabled Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett:

Your country has lost a great leader, and the world a great personality, for Chaim Weizmann devoted his life in its entirety to one aim. One of my most treasured experiences was to know him and to marvel at his great wisdom.

Tribute in Moscow

In Moscow, diplomatic envoys from all nations recognising Israel yesterday called at the Israel legation to honour the memory of President Weizmann.

The envoys were received by the Israel Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Arie Aroch.

British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden cabled that he was proud that he had known the President whose loss would be felt not only by Israel but by every one who esteemed peace and freedom.

The following Presidents sent messages of condolence:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, India; Mr. Asgeir Asgeirsson, Iceland; Sr. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, Mexico; Sr. Andres Martinez Trueba, Uruguay; Frederico Chaves, Paraguay.

Prime Minister M. [illegible], Greece; Foreign Ministers: Mr. R. G. Casey, Australia; Sr. A. [illegible], Honduras; Sr. [illegible], Brazil; Sr. A. S. Sacasa, Nicaragua; Mr. Katsuo Okazaki, Japan; [illegible], Uruguay; [illegible], Paraguay.

And from Sir Arnold McNair, President of the International Court of Justice; Mr. Clement Attlee, leader of the Labour Party in England; Lord and Lady Strabolgi; Mr. T. B. Coughran, Vice-President of the Bank of America; Mrs. Lorna Wingate and the Federation of the Jewish Communities in Jugoslavia.

In Argentina, a day of mourning was proclaimed yesterday as an expression of that country's participation in Israel's grief.

ORDER OF SERVICE

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Isaac Halevi Herzog, read verses from Psalm 119, whose initial letters in Hebrew spelled out the deceased's name, Chaim ben Ozer.

Thou art my portion, O Lord: I have said that I would keep thy words.
Thy hands have made me and fashioned me: give me understanding that I may learn thy commandments.
They that fear thee will be glad when they see me: because I have hoped in thy word.
O how I love thy law! it is my meditation all the day.
Wherewithall shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto according to thy word.
Thy word is a light unto my feet and a light unto my path.
I have done judgment and justice: leave me not to mine oppressors.
Let thy mercies come also unto me, O Lord, even thy salvation, according to thy word.
Remember the word unto thy servant, upon which thou hast caused me to hope.
Consider mine affliction, and deliver me: for I do not forget thy law.

After the intonation of the Psalms by the Chief Rabbi, the following special version of "Yizkor", specially compiled for the occasion, was chanted by the Chief Army Cantor.:

May God remember the pure soul of our great Prince, Professor Chaim son of Ozer of the family Weizmann, first President of the State of Israel who has been gathered to his people: who had risen in the flame of Israel's love onto the altar of the juvenated and liberated State, and for the elevation of whose soul the whole congregation of Israel prays.
God will assuredly remember Chaim in goodness and mercy: his light will shine forth and in it will be fulfilled the vision: my covenant of life and of peace was with him.
May his soul be bound up in everlasting life with the souls of the Kings of the House of David and the Princes of Israel, the holy and mighty.... Amen.

250,000 Filed By Bier

REHOVOT, Tuesday. — Thousands of people who came too late to pay their last respects were turned away from the President's residence at 10 o'clock this morning. By that time a quarter of million persons filed by the bier, according to official estimates.

Among the mourners early today was a delegation from Magdiel ma'bara, dressed in black and carrying lighted candles.

Bedouin Sheiks

A group of 20 Bedouin sheikhs headed by Suliman el [illegible] moved slowly by. A delegation of 30 Nazareth District dignitaries including the Mayor of Shfar Am also paid their respects.

The last of the mourners was septuagenarian Nisim [illegible] of the Kfar Ono ma'bara.

Sirens Bring Nation To a Standstill

With the shrieking of the sirens at 2.30 p.m. yesterday, signifying the beginning of the funeral ceremony in Rehovot, all but the most essential services throughout the country ceased.

Business premises were closed and traffic came to a standstill. Streets were deserted as those who could not attend the ceremony flocked home to hear the broadcast description of the ceremony on some 200,000 radios. In Jerusalem, due to power failures, many persons were not permitted to hear the historic broadcast.

In Haifa, the sirens were reinforced by the mournful note sounded by the ships in Port. Driving rain in Haifa and later in the evening in Jerusalem added to the atmosphere.

Life began to return slowly to normal in the early evening throughout the country as places of amusement opened.

JORDAN OFFICERS EXPRESS SYMPATHY

Jordan police, soldiers and liaison officers, arriving for duty at Mandelbaum Gate yesterday, expressed their sympathy at the death of "the great Dr. Weizmann," as they called him.

One border policeman said to his Israel opposite number that he had known the President "personally, ever since his visit to the late King Abdullah."

(Itim)

President Rests In Garden of His Home

By HUGH ORGEL, Jerusalem POST Correspondent

REHOVOT, Tuesday. — The body of President Weizmann, first President of Israel, statesman and scientist, was laid to rest in the garden of his home here today. Only a few hundred persons were privileged to be present, while 20,000 others gathered on nearby hilltops, and hundreds of thousands listened to the service broad-cast by Kol Yisrael. The 90-minute state funeral combined the orthodox ritual with military ceremonial.

A strong wind blew from the west throughout the ceremony. The national flag and the President's standard, flying at half-mast over the residence, cracked like whips as if in a last salute to the late leader — a salute which was climaxed with the firing of 21 salvoes from a battery of three field guns parked in a wood at the foot of the hill on whose slope the President now lies and which is surrounded by the grove of young olive and fruit trees planted in his honour on his 70th and 75th birthdays.

It was the site chosen by the President himself and is on the eastward slope of the hill leading down from the residence. It commands a wide view overlooking green orange groves and the Judean Hills in the distance.

A quarter of a million persons had streamed past the bier up to 10 o'clock this morning. The foreign military observers attached to Embassies and Legations in Israel then filed by to pay their respects. Members of the Military Chaplain's Office continued intoning prayers in a small room near the entrance to the building, as they had been doing since shortly after the death of the President on Sunday morning.

Shortly after one o'clock the first participants in the cortege began to arrive. They paid their last honours, and then waited silently. Members of the Diplomatic Corps and close friends of the family entered the house. The foreign diplomats were dressed in severe black, some of them in formal frock-coats and top hats; Lieutenant-General William Riley, who had been instructed by Secretary-General Trygve Lie to represent the U.N., wore the U.S. Marine dress uniform.

Take Up Stations

The participants duly took up their stations around the circular driveway in front of the house, in the centre of which stood the sombre catafalque under its pale blue and black canopy. A splash of colour was given to the severe black predominant in the crowd by the white keffiyas of the Arabs, the white cloth draped over the Druze headgear, and the white and yellow turbans of other minority representatives. The rabbis wore formal top hats or the biretta-like hats of the Sepharadi community. The Christian clergy were dressed in simple dark suits or in cassocks.

At 2.15 all the guests had assembled, and the bearer party of six *Sganei-Alufim* and two police officers of equal rank took up their posts. Eight *Alufim* stood in two lines before the bier — M. Makleff, S. Maze, M. Dayan, E. Avissar, Y. Avidar, H. Laskov and M. Limon, with the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Y. Sachar — all in dress uniform.

The Chief Military Chaplain, Aluf-Mishne Shlomo Goren, and the Chief Military Cantor, Segen-Mishne Avraham Weinberg, stood behind the coffin.

As the mourners waited, the widows of three former Cabinet ministers — Mrs. Eliezer Kaplan, Mrs. David Remez and Mrs. David Pinkas — left the residence for places behind the Chief of Staff and the State Comptroller. Members of the family and friends then emerged. They included Mr. J. Linton, Israel Minister to Japan, who had for years worked with President Weizmann in London.

Mrs. Vera Weizmann was escorted by her son Benjamin, and the President's Aide de Camp, and followed by an Army officer bearing a wreath of white dahlias inscribed in Hebrew and English, "To My Husband." She and those accompanying her took their places at the head of the cortege, standing to the side and in front of the bier.

Herzog Begins Service

The Chief Rabbi of Israel, Dr. I. H. Herzog, then took his place directly behind the coffin and the silence seemed to deepen as he paused for a few moments before beginning the service. Precisely at 2.30 the distant wail of a siren broke the hush, and continued for some moments. When it stopped, the Chief Rabbi began with verses from Psalm 119, the initial letters of which form the name of the President — Chaim Ben Ozer.

The Chief Military Cantor then recited a memorial prayer especially written for the occasion. Chief Rabbi Ben-Zion Uziel said the mourner's *kaddish*. The Army Chaplain and Army Cantor marched slowly to a spot before the bier as

(Continued on Page 3. — Col. 1)

A QUORUM OF CYPRESSES

Looking out the window from his study in Rehovot one day, the President asked his private secretary who was then, Mr. Yigal Kimche: "What do those cypresses on the hill remind you of?"

"They are beautiful... that's all," he replied.

"Don't you think they are exactly like a minyan of old Jews standing for the *Shemoneh-Esreh* prayer in the evening?"

And he added: "I would like to be buried among them."

According to Lord Nathan, who drafted the President's will, the desire to be interred in the grounds of his beloved home was stipulated in Dr. Weizmann's testament, which was amended last year during Lord Nathan's visit to Rehovot.

Mrs. Weizmann At Military Cemetery

On the occasion of Armistice Day yesterday, Mrs. Vera Weizmann went to the Rehovot military cemetery where she placed wreaths in memory of her son, Michael, who was missing in action during the Battle of Britain and on the grave of his friend, Michael Clark, who was killed during the 1936-1939 riots.

Michael's body was never recovered, and Mrs. Weizmann each year places a wreath in his name at the cemetery.

At the military cemetery on Mt. Scopus yesterday morning, Israel police guards and University personnel held an Armistice Day memorial service.

In the afternoon they conducted a remembrance ceremony for the late President. The ceremony took place in front of the Weizmann Chemistry Building. The President was eulogized by the police officer commanding.

Eden Turns Down Soviet Proposal For New Commission on Korea

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (Reuter). — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today rejected the Soviet proposal for a new Korean commission. Speaking in the general debate in the U.N. Assembly he laid down four principles for breaking the armistice deadlock.

- All prisoners have the right to be released under the U.N. armistice proposals.
- Prisoners have the right to be speedily repatriated.
- The detaining side is bound to provide facilities for such repatriation.
- The detaining side has no right to use force in connection with the disposal of prisoners.

On the Soviet suggestion to create a commission Mr. Eden said, "Mr. Vyshinsky yesterday elaborated his proposals for a new commission. In his resolution he lays it down that all prisoners of war must be repatriated. Therefore his resolution is of no help over our present difficulty. I do not dispute that at a later stage there might be scope for some such commission."

"Our immediate purpose is to get this sole remaining issue of the prisoners of the war settled."

Mr. Eden said if these four principles were accepted then it should be possible to put them in a resolution which will command general agreement. It would then be necessary to devise machinery to give effect to the principles.

In a general review of the political situation Eden said the year had been marked by an increase in propaganda "designed to arouse and intensify hatred between the nations."

"Monstrous allegations have been made on all manner of subjects. Germ warfare is one example." The British and other governments had frequently been described as "cannibals." "Is that the way to bring men and women together in peace?" Mr. Eden asked.

In regard to U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie's dramatic resignation yesterday Mr. Eden said, "I hope Mr. Lie can yet be persuaded to reconsider his decision."

Turning to the German issue he said the West had been unable to make any progress with the USSR on a German treaty, a treaty of independence for Austria, or on disarmament. Mr. Eden stated, "No agreement has been reached on free elections in Germany and the creation of a single all-German Government." He recalled that the U.N. Commission set up a year ago was "given every facility in the German Federal Republic" but was not even allowed to enter Eastern Germany."

Mr. Eden praised what he called the moderation of French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman's stand on the Tunis-Morocco issue, calling it temperate, constructive and "mindful of the responsibilities of this Assembly."

M. Schuman in his speech yesterday contested U.N. jurisdiction in debating the French record in North Africa.

Arab League Hedges Again On Threat to Cut Bonn Trade Ties

CAIRO, Tuesday. — The Arab League Political Committee tonight again postponed a decision on action to be taken against West Germany should the latter ratify her reparations agreement with Israel. It was the second consecutive "final" meeting of the Committee in as many days, but a communique announced that a "last" meeting would be held tomorrow.

The communique said that although the Bonn reply to Arab requests for clarification of certain points in the agreement had reached the German Legation in Cairo, it had not yet been handed over to the Egyptian Government.

The Committee has been meeting for about two hours daily every day since Saturday.

In Bonn, meanwhile, a Government spokesman today reiterated West Germany's refusal of the League's demand to postpone parliamentary ratification of the reparations agreement.

Prepared to Talk

The spokesman said that Germany had told the Arab League through her Minister in Cairo, Dr. Guenther Pawelke, that she was prepared to discuss Arab objections to the agreement, and that there was time to discuss these objections because the German Parliament had its hands full till January with urgent matters.

"But the Government could not publicly undertake to postpone ratification indefinitely—which was what the Arab request amounted to — while prolonged negotiations took place on the substance of the agreement," he pointed out.

"In our negotiations," the spokesman said, "the Arabs have exerted upon us a pressure which is not customary in diplomatic relations." He charged that the Arab delegation which had come to Germany to talk with the Government had violated German hospitality by making propaganda against the reparations agreement, and that the Arab "guests" had gone about the country trying to influence German legislators, businessmen and newspapers. "This is certainly an extraordinary diplomatic practice," he declared.

Cairo Radio reported today that Premier General Nagib had told an "Al Misri" correspondent: "I would rather lose my right arm than see Israel strengthened by German reparations." Speaking before the Egyptian Chamber of Commerce, he urged its members to use their influence to convince Germany that great damage would result to her trade with the Arabs if the agreement is ratified.

(Cairo Radio, AP, Reuter)

AUSTRIAN GOV'T REJECTS TALKS ON REPARATIONS

VIENNA, Tuesday (INA). — The Austrian Cabinet announced after a meeting tonight that it would not enter into negotiations with Jewish organisations on the payment of restitutions, despite previous assurances from Prime Minister Leopold Figl and Foreign Minister Karl Gruber, that their government was ready to negotiate on the matter.

An official communique said the decision was taken in view of the fact that the present Government considered itself provisional and did not want to initiate any binding agreement until after the elections, which will take place next February 22.

We Deeply Mourn the
Death of The President

Dr. CHAIM WEIZMANN

WHO, MANY YEARS AGO, WAS
ONE OF THE FOUNDERS AND
DIRECTORS OF OUR COMPANY

Rural and Suburban
Settlement Company
"RASSCO" LTD.

Social & Personal

Dr. Haim Sheba, Director of the Ministry of Health, returned by Air France yesterday from a brief official visit to Morocco.

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Mr. Igor Markevitz, the conductor, arrived by Swissair yesterday to conduct the third series of the I.P.O. concerts.

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Prof. Taraknath Das, Professor of History of the Far East at Columbia University, will speak on "India in World Politics," under the auspices of the Hebrew University and the Israel Oriental Society, at 8.30 this evening at the Ratisbonne Building in Jerusalem.

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Owing to an error, yesterday's announcements of the I.P.O. Tel Aviv concerts, were misleading. The correct dates are as follows: tonight (Wednesday) Subscription Concert No. 2 (Series 5) at 8.30 p.m.; tomorrow (Thursday) Subscription Concert No. 2 (Series 3) at 9.30 p.m. (not as usual at 8.30 p.m.); Sunday (Nov. 16) Series 6 at 8.30 p.m.; Monday (Nov. 17) Series 4, at 6.30 p.m. (not as usual at 8.30 p.m.).

Arrivals for Funeral

Yesterday's arrivals by air from New York for the funeral included Rabbi Israel Goldstein, President of the Confederation of General Zionists, and Mr. and Mrs. Meyer W. Weisgal.

Mr. Weisgal, the executive head of the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot, was for many years the President's personal link with America. In later years he had been, not only his confidant but the one to carry the burden of fund-raising in the United States and in Britain, for the Institute. He is returning to New York in a few days.

Lord Nathan of Churt, close friend and legal adviser to Dr. Weizmann, is returning to England tomorrow, as are Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Gestetner. Mr. Gestetner, close Zionist associate of Dr. Weizmann, and head of the Jewish National Fund in Great Britain, is one of the executors of the late President's will.

Lady Marks, wife of Sir Simon Marks, was among the late arrivals from London. Mr. Leo Istorik, head of the Anglo-Palestine Bank in London, is another member of the Marks-Sieff family to fly over.

The family is closely bound to the Weizmanns in an affectionate relationship, which goes back to the late President's days in Manchester, early in the century, when Dr. Weizmann was a Reader in Chemistry at the Manchester University, and Simon Marks and Israel Sieff, later to become brothers-in-law, were his closest friends and Zionist followers.

Neither Mrs. Benjamin Weizmann, wife of the President's only surviving son, nor their small son David could arrive in time: The boy was at school when the news was telephoned from Rehovot on Sunday, and could not be reached in time for the flight with his parents. It was decided that it would be best for the mother to remain with the child, the only grandson.

Henderson Leaving For U.S. for Consultations

TEHERAN, Tuesday (AP). — U.S. Ambassador Loy Henderson said today he is going to Washington soon for consultations at the request of the State Department.

He said the date of his departure was uncertain, but it might be within a week.

The Embassy yesterday issued a denial of Teheran newspaper reports that Mr. Henderson was resigning his post here.

Where to go

★ JERUSALEM ★

6-7: Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Romema, Bus 15. Feeding time: 3-4 p.m.
8.30-12.30; 2-6: American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamillah Road.
9-1; 3-5: Early Islamic and Persian Pottery (from the collection of Mr. Harry Philipps); Chinese Arts new acquisitions for the museum collection. Exhibit of the month "The Dancer", chalk-drawing by Edgar Degas (1834-1917). Recent acquisitions of the Bezalel Museum.
10-1; 4-6: Autumn Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists, Artists House.
9-6: Archaeological Exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities. Also Temporary exhibition—Recent acquisitions 23 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.
11.30-12.30: Film Shows at Keren Hayesod Office.

★ TEL AVIV ★

9-1: National Exhibition, over 200 paintings from all over the country participating. Museum.
9 p.m.: "Awake and Sing": Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

★ HAIFA ★

10-1; 4-6: UNESCO Exhibitions: (1) Human Rights. (2) Reproductions of old Masters, 1300-1800. Municipal Museum, Town Hall.
4-8 p.m.: Exhibition of Sculptures by the Polish Sculptor, Constantin, Artists' Home, 23 UNO Avenue.

★ RAMAT GAN ★

8.30 p.m.: Li-La-Lo, Wonderful Revue, "It Will be Good." Rama Hall.

★ NATHANYA ★

9 p.m.: "Pick-Up Girl." Chamber Theatre, Sharon Hall.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
PREMIERE
HAIFA Thursday, Nov. 13 Armon 9 p.m.
TEL AVIV Tuesday, Nov. 18 Habimah 8.30 p.m.
Khovanchina
Famous Russian Opera
Musical Drama in 5 Acts
By M. MOUSSORGSKY
Orchestrated by
N.A. RIMSKY-KORSAKOV
Based on the drama by A. Pushkin
Hebrew: A. Ashman
• • •
Producer: EDIS DE PHILIPPE
Conductor: M. GOLINKIN
Stage Designer: G. BERGER
Ballet Master: [illegible]
First Violin: Y. MALKIN
Tickets: [illegible]

Hierarchy of Salary Scale Causes Histadrut Headache

By Our Economic Correspondent

Within the Histadrut an old issue is being discussed with new urgency. The debate centres on what is called among the initiates "Paragraph Eleven" and deals with the extra allowances which are given to top people who carry heavy responsibility or fill a position which needs special knowledge.

This "Paragraph Eleven" was introduced in order to alleviate the strain of the equalitarian pay which has been carried over in the institutions of the Histadrut since pioneering days. And together with Paragraph Eleven the whole system of "family-allowances" is again being scrutinised and criticised. For in the institutions of the Histadrut — and in its enterprises even more — the wage system as developed under the sway of an egalitarian ideology causes more and more headaches.

The present system of pay was developed under the slogan which still obtains in the kibbutzim "to everyone according to his needs from everyone according to his capabilities." Under this slogan it was taken for granted that a door-keeper should earn more than the director if he had more children.

The egalitarian principle was carried to its limit in the search for undiluted social justice. It must be acknowledged that for a certain time the system worked well. The manager of a Histadrut enterprise or a leading political personality did not work less because he got a lower wage than the porter.

During the early periods satisfaction was not drawn from higher pay but from better performance and greater responsibility. But it is generally agreed that this period is at an end, and that the wholly laudable principles of the past have become a severe problem in the present.

Social Principle Supreme

There are today 17,000 employees in the Histadrut: 4,000 of them get what is called "professional pay" which means that their special training is taken into account. The others are paid according to their family status. Thus a person who has six children gets much more than a bachelor, even if the bachelor does his work better. The social principle reigns supreme: a hierarchy according to performance does not exist. In the Histadrut this scheme has resulted, on the one hand, in the famous Paragraph Eleven which provides special benefits without any relation to a hierarchy and in a complicated system of accounts for expenses which confers certain benefits on a certain privileged class which could not make both ends meet without them. This makes for dissatisfaction because the principle of egalitarianism is violated without providing a stimulus for better performance.

It can be argued — and is being argued — that the egalitarian principle is so valuable that it should be kept up even if it works to the detriment of economic performance. But it influences not only the Histadrut but the State and its officials. The system has been transferred with certain alterations into the Government administration. The result is that here too, differences between the higher and lower grades are extremely small. It has been estimated that differences between higher and lower grades in the United States are one to 12, in Britain one to seven, in Israel one to 2.5. (The difference in Russia is greater even than in the U.S.).

Social Justice

The principle in itself can be judged from the social or the economic point of view. Those who are concerned mainly with social justice will still argue that equality is the main thing. Those concerned with economic problems will ask first of all whether the principle works and gives results. Obviously the results are very dangerous for the establishment of a sound administration and the fostering of working morale. Only the very selfless will — in the long run — do their work only for the sake of doing it. The majority will want a material benefit, the possibility of rising in the hierarchy and the social prestige which goes with a higher salary. Prestige will make up for lower income only in the highest brackets. That means that a Minister who reaches the highest level of the political scale will be ready to forgo material benefit for the sake of power, honour and the opportunity to serve. For the higher ranks immediately below the Ministers the position becomes rapidly unbearable.

The general atmosphere is tinged with a rising feeling of dissatisfaction, people who have other openings leave the public service and many of those who remain try to ease financial strain by striving for other benefits which can be had within the framework of the service. The position which is characteristic for the institutions of the Histadrut recurs in the Government administration. The fact that a bus-driver gets today a higher salary than a judge highlights an absurd position.

It will be impossible to mend matters by minor adjustments. The time has come to reconsider the principle of egalitarianism. It has not been upheld anywhere in the world except in periods of religious fervour. It has worked for an exceptionally long time in this country, but today it impedes performance and no longer creates the atmosphere of good will and public service which was its highest aim and achievement.

Bank Leumi Raises Capital to IL.1.6m.

At separate class meetings of the holders of the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Stock of the Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M. and at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on November 7, all necessary resolutions were passed for the capitalization of IL.400,000 out of the Bank's internal reserves and a bonus distribution to the Bank's Stockholders.

Stockholders are, in consequence receiving one stock unit of IL.1 for every three such units at present held.

As a result of the above capitalization, the Bank's paid-up capital has been increased from IL.1,200,000 to IL.1,600,000.

(Communicated)

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ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Subscription Concert
No 2
Tonight, Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 8.30 p.m. — SERIES 5
Tomorrow Thursday, Nov.13, at 9.30 p.m. — SERIES 3
(not as usual at 8.30 p.m.)
Sunday, Nov. 16, at 8.30 p.m. — SERIES 6
Monday, Nov. 17 at 6.30 p.m. — SERIES 4
(not as usual at 8.30 p.m.)
The public is asked to note that Subscription Concert No. 3 of the Igud Binyane Ha'ooma will also take place at the Ohel Shem Hall on Monday, Nov. 17 at 9 p.m. instead of 8.30.

Radio Programme

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. 1.30, 4.15 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 6.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.00 Close Down. 1.00 p.m. Chamber Music. 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.48 Break for Music. 3.00 Close Down.

5.45 p.m. Children's Hour. 7.00 Variety (R). 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk. 7.20 Cantoral Recording. 7.30 Science Studio. 8.00 Yizkor. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Talk. 9.00 Chamber Music. 10.00 Classical Requests. 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

469 228, 217, 419 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Immigrants' Hour (337.3, 45.9 & 460 M.): French 6.30 p.m. Ladino 7.00 p.m. Yiddish 7.30 p.m.

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REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Papers Follow Party Line In Comment on Students' Strike

Both editorials and news columns yesterday again dealt with the death of the President of the State, the countrywide mourning and the preparations for the funeral. Most morning papers also published excerpts from Dr. Weizmann's books and speeches.

Several papers deal with the students strike at the Hebrew University, the comment being, as usual, conditioned by the respective party line. "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) reports demonstrations of solidarity in other schools and institutions of higher learning and says that though there has been some progress towards the realisation of the students' demands, the decision will be taken by the students' conference. The paper criticizes the Mapai and religious students' organizations for instructing their members to vote against the continuation of the strike.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) writes in a similar vein. The name of its Jerusalem correspondent is mentioned as one of the main organizers of the strike, but her party affiliation is not given because the party representatives had apparently been told to make the strike a non-party affair.

Herut Concurs

"Herut" expresses an opinion similar to the other two papers: tuition fees are relatively low, but they are too high for many students who have to earn the money for their studies and cannot expect assistance from home. It cannot be denied, on the other hand, that the situation of the Hebrew University has been difficult for many years: the demand that 20 per cent of its expenses be covered by tuition fees is not an exaggerated one. The paper sees the way out in an increase of the Government allocation for the university.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) and "Davar" (Histadrut) report the Rector's words: "Nobody among us knows the real reason for the strike, because every time there is a new argument." The paper also reported that every student costs the University about IL.1,000 a year, and only eight per cent of this is covered by the tuition fees paid by the student.

"Hakol" (Agudat Israel Extremists) says that it does not want to enter the discussion but that the very fact of the strike shows that those responsible for secular education belittle their tasks and problems: in an orthodox institution of higher learning this could never have happened.

"Omer" (Histadrut) says that it is not impossible that a compromise might be reached: that the students pay IL.38 (last year's tuition fee) that the academic year will start, and that they will pay the rest when provisions for their housing and a "Mensa" have been made. The correspondent says that it has been argued that parents pay more than IL.100 for their kindergarten age children, and much more for secondary education. However, says the correspondent, the big difference is that the students have to earn the money themselves. Out of 2,000 students only 600 came to the assembly which decided on the strike. Mapam and the Communists attempted to exploit the strike for party purposes, and thus, unfortunately, the impression has been created that the demands of the students are merely partisan demands.

Persians Seeking Schacht's Help

HAMBURG, Tuesday (Reuter) — Mr. Gholam Ali Ferivar, Persian Trade Attache in West Germany, said here that he would probably invite Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's Finance Minister, to help found a Persian Foreign trade bank. Schacht would definitely be consulted, he said.

Hasem Hasibi, a member of the Persian Mixed Oil Commission, said his country planned to order tankers in West Germany which would be paid for with oil deliveries.

He said that under contracts with Italian and American groups, Persia would deliver 5m. tons of oil a year to Italy and 3m. to the U.S. But deliveries could only be effected, he added, when the British embargo is lifted.

Ferivar revealed that Persia had ordered two complete sugar factories in West Germany. Orders for some power plants, a telephone installation with 10,000 extensions and a new radio transmitter for Teheran were expected to be given to German firms.

22,000 German Officers For Europe's Army

BONN, Tuesday (Reuter). — Theodor Blank, government defence commissioner said here that West Germany would supply 22,000 officers including 40 generals to the planned European army contingent.

He said the German contingent would initially consist of volunteers, but his Government would later present a bill to Parliament for military conscription.

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Memorial Meeting For Max Schneider

A memorial meeting, on the 30th day after his death, was held in Tel Aviv last week to honour the memory of the late Max Schneider, Israel's top soccer referee. The meeting was organized by the Tel Aviv Referees Association.

The late referee's photograph, draped in black, was surrounded by the medals and prizes awarded to him in his 20 years' association with soccer, both as a player and referee, including one from the Polish Government in appreciation of his efforts in the sports sphere in that country before World War II.

The large attendance included representatives of all Israel sports bodies and the Services. Mr. Yola Brown, for the Referees League, Rav Seren M. Avramson (for the Israel Defence Services), Mr. Haim Glovinski (for the Israel Football Association), Dr. Sternfeld (for friends), Mr. Zelig Rusetski (the Maccabi World Union) and Mr. A. Lerner (for referee colleagues) all eulogized the character of the late sportsman and of his efforts in connection with expanding sport in Israel. It was announced that trees were to be planted in the Keren Kayemet forest in his memory. The deceased's widow, son and daughter, were present.

MERHAVIA CLINCH TWO TITLES

Merhavia Hapoel clinched two Jezreel Volleyball championships, among the youths and boys, and Sharig gained the men's crown, in competitions played at Merhavia over the week-end.

RESULTS: Men: Sharig beat Nahalal, 2-0, and Affula, 2-0. Affula beat Nahalal, 2-1. Youth: Merhavia beat Sharig, 2-0, and Bet Hashita, 2-1. Bet Hashita beat Sharig, 2-0. Boys: Merhavia beat Sharig, 2-0, and Bet Hashita, 2-0. Bet Hashita beat Sharig, 2-0.

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• Secretary
perfect Hebrew, knowledge of English desirable, fully experienced only.
Apply: No.5100, B. Advertising Centre, 40 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

at 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Halls of Montezuma.
EDEN: Texas Carnival.
EDISON: La Ronde (6.30 & 8.30 p.m.)
OR-GIL: Room for One More (4.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.)
ORION: Black Magic.
STUDIO: The Bells.
ZION: Andalousie.

Haifa Cinema

AZMON (Tel. 3001): The Blue Veil.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Baruch, 8 Strauss, 2911. Levant, Julian's Way, 4091.
TEL AVIV: Brill, 17 Allenby, 4[illegible]. Preshel, 28 King George, 3721. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 44535. Bilu, 21 Bilu, 4063. Mizrahi, New Maccabi Qr., 47355. Levi (Jaffa), 4 Rehov 2, 88104. RAMAT YITZHAK: [illegible] Rehov Yerushalayim. NAHLAT YITZHAK: Fishermann, opp. Bedolah factory.
HAIFA: Herzl, 43 Herzl, 3916. [illegible] Lebanon, 31 [illegible], 3986. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Motzkin, 7302.

Notices to the Public

EXAMINATIONS IN THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL, NOVEMBER, 1952.

The Chairman of the Legal Council hereby informs candidates for the above examinations that the examinations will be held on the following dates:

Mejelle — November 16, 1952.
Criminal Procedure — November 17, 1952.
Criminal Law — November 19, 1952.
Land Law — November 20, 1952.
Civil Procedure — November 23, 1952.
Law of Torts — November 24, 1952.
Commercial Law — November 26, 1952.
Orders — November 27, 1952.

The Mejelle Examination will take place in Tel Aviv, at Gymnasia Herzlia. All other examinations will take place at the Commercial School, Rehov Geula, Tel Aviv. Candidates in Jerusalem for the examination will sit for all the examinations at Jerusalem Bet Sefer Talmud Torah "Mizrahi," Zechariah Way near Central Kupat Holim.

The examination takes four hours and each section begins at 3.30 p.m.

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Delivery Van, 730 Kg., large size, all heavy duty.
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WIZO TOURIST DEPARTMENT
ANNOUNCES
A trip to the Negev for tourists and WIZO members, on Monday, November 24, 1952.
All details available at the WIZO office, 8 Hashoron Lane, Tel Aviv, Tel. 4559.
In the programme:
✶ Kfar Uriel ✶ Kfar Voar
✶ Ascalon ✶ Yad Mordechai
✶ Beersheba
Registration until November 20, 1952.

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EXPERIENCED English-French typist and office worker, speaks Hebrew, seeks position in Jerusalem. Apply: No.19654, P.O.B.81, Jerusalem.
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AMERICAN (female) secretary-typist, highly qualified in administrative work, looking for part-time or full employment. Levin, 109 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv.
TRACTORIST ex-kibbutznik, single, seeks permanent position. No. 15866, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
EXPERIENCED accountant, typist, archivist, knowledge of Hebrew, seeks position with important firm. Write Cl. 15868, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
EXPERIENCED secretary-typist, English, Hebrew, German, French, Italian accepts home-work. Own typewriters. Please apply: P.O.B. 4058, Haifa.
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EDUCATED lady seeks position as Lady's companion or as baby sitter. Write No. 17943, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

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PREMIERE
Thursday, Nov. 13, 8.30 p.m.
OHEL HALL, Tel Aviv
Tickets: "Massakh," "Kanaf," "Rokoko."
Friday, Nov. 14, 8.30 p.m.
ORAH HALL, Haifa
Tickets: Beth Massaki, Rehov Herzl.

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	62	11	18	21
Haifa	[illegible]	17	24	25
Nahariya	68	16	25	26
Tel Aviv Port	[illegible]	15	24	25
Lydda	80	13	25	26
Jerusalem	75	11	20	23
Beersheba	78	15	28	29
Elath	13	20	29	29
Tiberias	23	18	27	28

FORECAST: Cloudy with showers, becoming partly cloudy later.

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

• • •

No more applications for permits to purchase bicycles will be accepted until further notice, the Ministry of Communications announced yesterday. Persons who have been allotted bicycles will be notified in writing during November.

• • •

Two cows stolen from a barn near Herzlia on Monday were found in a canvas-covered truck on its way to the Hatikva quarter, Tel Aviv, later that evening. Preliminary inquiries revealed that the stolen cows were being taken to be slaughtered for the black market, and five persons in the truck were detained.

• • •

The Tel Aviv Courts, closed in mourning for President Weizmann, yesterday reported that no applications for remand were filed with the duty magistrate.

• • •

A programme in Yiddish, dedicated to the Riga community in Latvia, is to be broadcast over Kol Zion Lagola at 9.40 this evening.

• • •

The Haifa Municipality has agreed to settle 100 social cases in Haifa, the first Municipality to do so, the Jewish Agency Haifa branch announced yesterday. A joint Municipal-Agency committee for rehabilitation of the families has been established.

• • •

The Minister of Labour has been empowered by the Government under the Oil Law, to issue Regulations governing the safety of workers engaged in drilling.

66 Hurt, 19 Badly In Road Accidents

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Sixty-six persons were injured, 19 of them seriously, in road accidents in the last 24 hours. In most cases vehicles overturned on the side of the road while overtaking other vehicles.

In Beersheba this afternoon, a military truck driven by 18-year-old Levi Segal, which was carrying workers on their way to Tifrah, capsized into a ditch. Twenty-eight workers, all of them from Beersheba, were hurt; four were sent to Hadassah Hospital in Beersheba with serious injuries. The driver was detained.

At kilometre four on the Faluja road, near Mishmar Hanegev, a private car driven by Mr. Horace Jackson, chief engineer of the Shimshon cement works, and carrying four engineers of the Company, was allegedly forced off the road by a truck it was passing. All five persons were slightly hurt and the truck driver, Shmuel Wassermill, of Kibbutz Mashavim, was detained. On her way to the President's funeral, Mrs. Sara Yona, 60, of Rehovot was hit and severely injured by a military vehicle. She was taken to Sarafand Hospital.

Four persons were taken to Rambam Hospital yesterday after an accident at 6 p.m. on the Haifa-Tel Aviv road, near Faradis.

A taxi driven by Uzari Nathan, of Tel Aviv, 26, collided with an automobile driven by Nahum Tamari, 36, of Tel Aviv. Both drivers and two passengers, Pinhas Klinkoff of Tiberias, 33, and Stella Bachor, 40, of Acre, are still in hospital. Three other passengers received first aid.

PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL

(Continued from Page 1)

the pall-bearers carefully removed the silk-tasseled blue and white flag from the catafalque and lifted out the black coffin. The sides were partly open to allow the body to rest in contact with the soil of Israel in accordance with Jewish custom.

As the Cantor chanted Psalms the bearers moved slowly down the catafalque, and with the escort of *Alufim* left the garden before the house and for the burial place.

The burial site, in a patch of sandy soil surrounded by trees, had been consecrated in the morning by Aluf-Mishne Goren and ten Army Rabbis, who had recited the customary prayer for the dedication of a Jewish cemetery and passages from the Bible. They circled the area seven times and blew on three *shforim* (rams' horns.)

The last road traversed by the late President was some 200 metres from where he had lain in state to the brick-lined grave in the lee of the hill, beside which a party of soldiers made up of detachments from the infantry, navy, airforce, paratroops and police stood with presented arms, the pall-bearers let the coffin down gently onto planks over the open grave and marched away; as the participants were still filing in the roped-off sections of the open space, soldiers of the Army's funeral section lowered the coffin to its last resting place, where it was covered over with slabs of concrete.

Here, to the east of the residence, the flags over the buildings streamed out and cracked vigorously in the sharp wind. Black-veiled, Mrs. Weizmann and her sister, Mrs. Blumenfeld, stood near the foot of the grave, supported by her son. Mr. Benjamin Weizmann then stepped forward and in a low faltering voice recited the mourner's prayer. He returned to the side of his mother, her arm again interlocked in his.

As the Chaplain intoned "El Malei Rahamim," in a version especially composed for the funeral of the first President of Israel, officers stood to attention and the guard of honour presented arms. When he ended, the President's son stepped forward again to the foot of the grave and reverently dropped the first sand on the coffin. He was followed by the President's two brothers, Professor Moshe and Mr. Yehiel Weizmann and his uncle, Dr. J. Blumenfeld, brother-in-law of Mrs. Weizmann.

As acting President Mr. Y. Sprinzak stepped forward next (he had taken precedence over the Prime Minister in the cortege, in view of his position) and was followed by Mr. Ben Gurion, Acting Chief Justice Y. Olshan, Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem; the Chief of Staff, Rav Aluf Yigael Yadin; Sir Simon Marks and Mr. M.W. Weisgal.

The grave was then filled in by the burial party, and as they marched away, 21 salvoes were fired from three guns at the foot of the hill, breaking the silence at ten-second intervals. As their echoes died away, Mrs. Weizmann was escorted by her son and Sgan Aluf David Arnon to the mound over the grave, on which she placed her wreath.

In pairs, soldiers then stepped forward bearing dozens of wreaths. Among them were those from the Diplomatic Corps, the Netherlands Government (flown from Holland on Monday); the Presidents of Switzerland, France, Italy, and the Argentine; the Israel Army; the Police Force; American Legion Wall St. Post 1217; dozens of municipalities and local councils; scores of schools and *ma'barot;* the Arab Scout movement; and many others.

Mrs. Lorna Wingate, who had asked Aluf Laskov to represent her and convey her condolences to Mrs. Weizmann, sent a wreath inscribed "to Dr. Weizmann who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness and obtained promises."

The number of wreaths was apparently much larger than had been expected, and laying them on the grave-mound lengthened the ceremony, which had been impressive and of great dignity, carried out with military precision.

When the last of the wreaths had been laid, the mourning family, friends and participants filed silently past the grave in final farewell, the honour guard of Alufim saluted and the grave of President Weizmann was left, a colourful mass of flowers, silent on the hillside.

The diplomatic corps was headed by five representatives especially instructed by their heads of state to represent them. They were:—Sir Francis Evans, representing Queen Elizabeth (Sir Francis had returned from leave to attend the ceremony); Dr. Pablo Manguel, representing the President of Argentina; Mr. Naschitz, representing the President of Iceland; Mr. I Weisman, representing the President of Guatemala; and Major-General William Riley, representing the U.N. and its Secretary-General: They were followed by Mr. Monett B. Davis, U.S. Ambassador, and the following nine Ministers: Pavel I. Ershov (USSR), Mr. Osmond C. W. Fuhrman (Australia), Mr. E. S. Du Bois (Belgium), Jonkheer M. P. Van Karnebeek (Netherlands), Mr. Dusan Bratic (Yugoslavia), Mr. Otto Seifert, (Switzerland), Mr. Jose Fabrino de Oliveira Baiao (Brazil), Mr. Gueorgui K. Bogdanov, (Bulgaria), and Mr. Ernst Hougen (Norway);

The Charges d'Affaires: Mr. Istvan Benhanyi (Hungary), Mr. Costa Hedengren (Sweden), Mr. Jean Moschopoulos (Greek diplomatic representative), Mr. Yves De Boisse (France), Mr. Alois Bartusek (Czechoslovakia), Mr. Juan C. Aritzi (Uruguay), Mr. Rezat Teminer (Turkey), Mr. A Siotto-Pintor (Italy);

Mr. Henry Vigier, of the U.N.; Mr. Howson was present instead of Mr. Sune Carlson, Permanent representative of the U.N. in Israel; and Mr. Samuel Kramer representing Mr. Byroade, U.S. Under Secretary of State.

The Consular Corps was represented by the Consuls-General of Austria, Honduras, Panama and Spain and by the Consuls of Poland, Finland, Ethiopia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Paraguay and Peru.

Other mourners included members of the Cabinet and the Knesset, representatives of the Jewish Agency and the National Institutions, Former Cabinet Ministers, heads of all religious communities, representatives of public organizations, and bodies, mayors of the main cities and members of the Rehovot Municipal Council, and representatives of the Weizmann Institute.

The cortege ended with the staff of the President's household, including housekeepers, drivers, maids, gardeners and military nurses who have cared for him for the past year.

Arrangements for the ceremony were made by a Government-appointed committee and carried out by the Army under the command of Aluf Moshe Zadok.

RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV — Tinned meat for invalids 300 grams, Hei Gimmel 15, Hei Bet 6, Hei Aleph 3, 350 pruta per ration. Eggs: 2, Heh 24, coupons 1, 2, 11, 12. Clementines: 500 grams, coupons 3, 4, coupons 1 to 12 Ramat Gan, 200 pruta a kilo. Tomatoes 250 grams, Heh 15, 200 pruta a kilo. Potatoes 1 kilo, Heh 14, temporary 30, 120 pruta a kilo. HAIFA — Sugar: 1 kilo, Aleph 24, additional 500 grams for children, Aleph, 90 pruta per kilo. Flour: 500 grams, Tet 44, 120 pruta a kilo. Rice: Aleph, Bet, 250 grams, coupon 431, 120 pruta a kilo. Margarine: 400 grams, Bet 26, 16 300 pruta a kilo. Soap: 1 piece, additional piece for children, Aleph, 90 pruta a bar. Eggs: 2, Hei 21, temporary for expectant mothers 16 eggs, coupons 21, 22, for all persons, Hei Aleph 3, 4 eggs, Hei Bet 6, 3 eggs, Hei Gimmel 16, 5 eggs. Poultry: 200 grams, Vav 41, coupons 4 5, 6, for all persons, Hei Bet 6, 500 grams. Carp: 170 grams, Hem 40. Eggs for those who do not take meat 3 eggs, Gimmel 37. Tomatoes 250 grams, Hah 15, temporary 40. Honey: Aleph, 250 grams, Kaf 3.

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Dan Fares Up

A 25 per cent fare increase on Dan buses which serve the Tel Aviv area takes effect today, the Road Controller announced yesterday. The detailed fare list is to be published tomorrow by Dan.

The increase was agreed to on the recommendations of the Mayors of the towns served by the company.

Increases are to be lower on lines serving the poorer quarters and ma'barot. On lines number 3, 4, 5, and 6, the charge will be 35 prutot. There will be no half way fares as hitherto on any lines except number 13, where fares will be raised to 35 and 40 prutot. On most other lines the fares will be higher by five prutot.

The charge for trips between Tel Aviv and Petah Tikva and Ramat Gan will be 100 and 60 prutot, respectively. There will be proportional additional charges after 9 p.m.

All those in possession of the old rate subscription tickets will be allowed to use them until the end of the month.

Ata Bonus Shares

Following a revaluation of the fixed assets of the Ata Textile Corporation, which was alluded to in the Directors' Report for 1951, and published some months ago, capital investments and the amortization fund show a marked rise in value.

The balance sheet will thus be closed with a profit which exceeds the share capital. This amount will be shifted to a special reserve. Holders of ordinary shares will receive a 15 per cent bonus, which will be included in the dividend for the current year, we have been informed. Additional allocations from the reserve will be decided on later.

The results of the current year have so far been satisfactory, and it is anticipated that the dividend for 1952 will not be lower than that paid last year.

A similar plan is proposed for the Kurdaneh Textile Works, it was learned.

Cyprus Observes Israel's Loss

By SIMAHE GUEBENLIAN
POST Correspondent

NICOSIA, Tuesday. — All British flags were flown at half-mast today on government buildings as a sign of mourning on the occasion of the funeral of Dr. Weizmann. Orders to this effect were issued in an extraordinary official gazette by Sir Andrew Wright, Governor of Cyprus.

All during the day, members of the Jewish community and representatives of the island's commercial and civic life filed into the Israel Consulate to sign their condolences in a special register. Others, headed by the Colonial Secretary, cabled their sympathy. Visitors were received by Mr. Eliezer Marom, the Vice-Consul, as the Consul is at present in Israel.

All foreign consulates, except those of the Arab states, joined in the mourning by lowering their flags and expressing their condolences to the Israel Consulate. But as today is Sweden's Independence Day, the flags were raised to full mast for a short while at 11 o'clock and then lowered again.

The Jewish community on the island will hold a memorial service in seven days.

Memorial Assembly At Jewish Agency

The Jewish Agency Executive last night met in solemn assembly in memory of President Chaim Weizmann. Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman of the Executive, expressed the emotion of its members, who had but a few moments before returned from the funeral.

POLICE SERGEANT SHOT BY GUARD

TIBERIAS, Tuesday. — Police Sergeant Dehan, 26, was killed at midnight yesterday by a bullet from the gun of a watchman at Sha'ar Hagolan.

The police were on night patrol when the watchman of the border kibbutz challenged them. A shot was fired, killing Sgt. Dehan instantly.

Sgt. Dehan was buried this afternoon with full military honours, after four year's service with the police. He leaves a wife and three children.

Arab Smugglers Flee Police Ambush

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday. — Acting on advanced information, a Police contingent set out today for a spot where a group of local residents were to meet Jordan Arabs.

On arriving, Police found only the waiting Arabs who promptly fled, leaving 17 bales of cloth, 68 scarves and three bed covers valued at IL.2,000.

Students' Restaurant To Be Opened

Decisions to open another students' restaurant and to try to obtain temporary buildings for lodgings in Jerusalem were taken by two Government-appointed Committees.

The Restaurant Committee, headed by Mrs. Rose Viteles, of Hadassah, also decided to improve the existing canteen, and to build one at the University in accordance with the latter's building programme.

The Housing Committee, headed by Dr. A. Biran, Jerusalem District Representative, said lodgings were desperately needed for 500 students in addition to the 270 places now available. In all, 1,000 students were in need of low cost housing.

'Nazi Stormtroopers' Club in N. Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Police have broken up a juvenile "Nazi Storm-troopers Club" which caused heavy damage to trains passing through New Orleans.

Knives and ammunition were found in the abandoned burned-out building the club used as its headquarters. Police said they believed adults had organised the club which used the Nazi swastika as its emblem. The members carried membership cards printed in German with a picture of Hitler on one side and the words, "I am a member of the Nazi Party" on the other.

They were sworn to secrecy and before they could join they had to:

1) Jump on and off a moving goods train,
2) Smash street lights and
3) Hit a Negro on the head with a brick.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was called into the case because of the "subversive" character of the gang. Police have not revealed the names of the members—all of whom are juveniles.

The young leader, still defiant, told them, "I have information that Hitler is still alive in Argentina, and I am going there."

'King Gustav of Sweden Marks 70th Birthday

STOCKHOLM, Tuesday (INA). — Amid formal mourning for Dr. Weizmann, King Gustav VI today celebrated his 70th birthday.

With his father, during the war, he was most active in the rescue of Jews from German-occupied Europe and demonstrated his attitude by joining a public meeting in protest against the treatment of Danish Jews.

King Gustav Adolph visited Palestine in December, 1934, and always showed great sympathy with, and understanding of, the Jewish people.

Fund Coordination Unit Set Up In Argentina

A Coordinating Committee for fund drives has been established in Argentina composed of representatives of the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Campaign, the Jewish Community, and the Central Zionist Council.

Examinations For Auditors

Changes in the examinations for certified auditors were announced in the Gazette of November 6. Intermediary examinations will comprise only auditing and commercial bookkeeping. The subjects of the final examination are to be announced in the near future.

An intermediary examination is to be given in January 1953. Applications for this examination must be submitted not later than November 30, 1952, to 108 Rehov Allenby Tel Aviv (P.O. 980).

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NOTICE

We, THE TIBERIAS DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD, hereby give Notice that we have made an application to the Municipal Council of Tiberias for:

1. An "ON" Retailer's License in respect of the premises known as the GALEI KINNERETH HOTEL.

The Tiberias Development Co. Ltd. Hotel Galei Kinnereth Co. Ltd.
LOTTE EISENBERG, Manager.

NOTICE

We hereby give notice that we have applied to the Haifa Municipality for renewal of the Wholesalers "ON" licence for the year 1953 for the sale of intoxicating liquors at our premises, 41 Hanamal Road, Haifa.
STEEL BROTHERS & CO LTD.
Sgd. J. J. Dinham.

JORDAN CLAIMS URANIUM FIND

Large quantities of uranium and iron ore have been discovered in the Ajlun and other regions of Trans-Jordan, according to reports in the Jordan daily "Falastin."

Korean War Must End, India Tells U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (Reuter). — India told the General Assembly today that failure to settle either the Korean war or the dispute over racial discrimination would be "fatal in the long run" to the United Nations.

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation, said the continued hostilities in Korea was "the most immediate challenge to the peace-making functions of the U.N. Our immediate task," she said, "is to end hostilities, to explore every avenue to bring about a quick settlement of the only issue which now stands in the way of an armistice.

"On the matter of the larger problem of the Far East I must restate the view of my Government that the People's Government of China should be brought into the U.N. Until the issue of Chinese representation is settled in accordance with the actual facts of the situation our discussions here must continue to be unreal."

Mrs. Pandit said that apart from Korea there were "other dangers to the peace in other parts of the world not less threatening because they are less apparent."

She reiterated India's sympathy with the aspirations of Tunisia and Morocco for full self-government. The achievements of the U.N. in Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland made it all the more imperative that Tunisia and Morocco should not be denied what their neighbours had secured, she said.

Mrs. Pandit declared the situation in Africa seemed to be deteriorating at a rapid rate because the objectives of the U.N. were being "seriously challenged by a series of legislative measures which are based on discrimination, racial superiority and the domination of one people by another." She urged the Assembly to take "due note of the new life stirring in Africa."

Jordan Cabinet Wins Narrow Confidence Vote

Premier Tewfik Abu'l Huda's Cabinet received a vote of confidence from the Jordan Parliament yesterday by 22 votes to 18. The House, which is composed of 20 members from Transjordan and 20 from Palestine, normally gives the Government a majority of 16.

The vote followed a debate on the Premier's policy statement last week.

Power Fails In Most Of Jerusalem

From early morning until late afternoon most of Jerusalem was without current following the breakdown of one of the Jerusalem Electric Corporation's generators yesterday.

By evening, partial repairs were made and current was supplied to most of the city's quarters.

Tito to Start Defence Talks With Greece and Turkey

NEW YORK, Tuesday (UP). — Marshal Tito said in an interview with the "New York Times" published today that Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia would soon open talks to seek an agreement for joint action against aggression menacing any of them.

He added that Yugoslavia would be ready to sign defence treaties with Turkey and Greece should the world situation deteriorate. Marshal Tito also said in the interview:

- The Cominform was gradually being liquidated, but would be replaced by another Soviet body.
- Under certain conditions Yugoslavia would be willing to accept Bulgaria and Albania as members of her federative state.
- It would be desirable if the Western Powers were to denounce aspects of their agreements with the Soviet Union that tentatively fixed the Soviet-Polish border, the German-Polish border and included East Germany in the Soviet zone.
- Yugoslavia had no objection to the appointment of a governor for Trieste and was willing to discuss with Italy a division of the territory.

Bey Reveals French Proposals Inadequate

CARTHAGE, TUNISIA, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Bey declared in a document published here today that French proposals for Tunisian reforms took no account of Tunisian sovereignty.

Chances of their success had been spoiled in advance by French action last March in ousting the Nationalist Government of Premier Mohammed Chenik, interning the Ministers and declaring a state of siege, he said.

The proposals were then made in a "take it or leave it" form which precluded any initiative by the Tunisians themselves.

He made these accusations in a letter to French President Vincent Auriol in which he rejected the suggested reforms on September 9.

With the letter went a report from local advisers he had consulted, which declared the proposals were an attack on Tunisian sovereignty.

Churchill Pledges Ike His Cooperation

LONDON, Tuesday (UP). — Mr. Winston Churchill last night promised that he would work with President-elect Eisenhower and the United States "for these great causes we have guarded and cherished in ever-growing unity as generations have rolled by."

The Prime Minister told the 800 distinguished guests at the Lord Mayor's banquet that he was not surprised that Mr. Eisenhower wanted to visit Korea to see the war situation "with his own discerning eyes."

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Arab Bank Loses Claim on Barclays

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter).— The Arab Bank in Amman lost a claim here today for £382,931 standing to its credit in Barclays Bank, Jerusalem, when the British Mandate ended in May, 1948.

This was a test case which could involve several million pounds of Arab funds at present with the Israel Custodian of Abandoned Property.

The Court gave judgment with costs to Barclays Bank, London, which denied liability.

The money had been deposited by the Arab Bank with Barclays in Jerusalem and after the establishment of the State of Israel it passed into the hands of the Custodian of Abandoned Property.

The Arab Bank claimed that it was entitled to receive the money from Barclays as a balance due or as damages for breach of contract of its current account.

Mr. A. Rand, a Jerusalem lawyer, appeared during the hearing as adviser on Israel law. Barclays was represented by Sir Hartley Shawcross.

Jordan Claims Post On Scopus Still Intact

JERUSALEM (Old City), Tuesday (AP). — A disputed cement defence post erected three months ago by Israel police in the demilitarized zone of the Hebrew University and the Hadassah hospital on Mount Scopus was not demolished, according to information reaching the Jordan delegation to the Jordan-Israel M.A.C.

This contradicts the announcement made yesterday by Gen. William Riley, chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization for Palestine.

The Jordan delegation protested again to the Commission, demanding immediate demolition of the defence post.

The Commission is scheduled to meet on Thursday at the Mandelbaum Gate.

FRIENDSHIP.—An Indo-Iraqi treaty of friendship was signed in Baghdad on Monday.

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Cables in Brief

ARMISTICE. — France yesterday on the anniversary of the First World War armistice, paid tribute to the dead of the two world wars and of the Indo-China campaign. President Auriol, accompanied by the Premier and Defence Minister, laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier beneath the Arc de Triomphe.

ARABIAN NIGHTS.—The Arabian Nights ball held at a London hotel Monday night for the benefit of the [illegible] Arab refugees in Jordan was highly successful, a spokesman of the Jordan Legation in London said. The ball was attended by the Boy King Hussein of Jordan who agreed to lend his patronage to the event.

Morrison Ousts Bevan As Deputy Labour Leader

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Mr. Herbert Morrison, former Foreign Minister, defeated Mr. Aneurin Bevan by 194 votes to 82 in the Labour Party parliamentary group's choice of a deputy leader today.

Mr. Morrison's victory had been expected, but the left-wing rebel's mustering came as a surprise. His 82 votes, more than his usual showing in the House, were regarded today as a blow to Mr. Morrison and to Mr. Attlee's leadership.

Lord Samuel Sees New Elizabethan Age

LONDON, November 4 (By Mail) — Lord Samuel was the guest of honour at a dinner held at the National Liberal Club last night to celebrate the 50th anniversary of his entry into the House of Commons.

Lord Justice Birkett, in proposing the toast, said that in his long public life Lord Samuel has exhibited those qualities the English people most loved to see in their public men — courage, dignity, loyalty, integrity and an unswerving devotion.

In his reply, Lord Samuel said he saw some signs of another great Elizabethan age.

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We hereby inform the esteemed public that, with permission of the responsible authorities, fares on all routes will be raised as from today, November 12, 1952. Further details will be published shortly.

"DAN"
EXECUTIVE

"L'UNION" COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES SUR LA VIE HUMAINE PARIS

BALANCE GENERALE DES ECRITURES AU 31 DECEMBRE 1950

ACTIF	Francs Français	PASSIF	Francs Français
Placements et créances pour valeurs ou espèces remises au cédants	18.774.054.362	Capital Social (entièrement libéré)	300.000.000
Espèces en caisse, banques, chèques postaux	426.906.559	Engagements de la Société envers les assurés (Réserves techniques)	17.655.380.535
Quittances de primes à recevoir et créances sur les agents et courtiers	643.164.150	Réserves pour éventualités et réserves diverses	1.873.859.548
Créances en comptes courant sur les cessionaires, cédants et rétrocédants ..	66.826.925	Réserve de capitalisation	100.397.392
Réserves mathématiques et autres réserves techniques à la charge des cessionaires et rétrocessionaires	1.449.477.081	Dettes en comptes courants et créditeurs divers	1.951.206.558
Créances diverses	205.425.885	Loyers et revenus perçus d'avance	25.814.506
Intérêts, loyers échus et commissions non amorties des exercises 1945/6	339.490.988	Autres éléments du Passif (voir Actif)	125.712.926
Autres éléments d'Actif (voir Passif) ..	125.712.926	Résultats: Excédent de recettes de l'exercice	396.534
	22.083.007.909		22.083.057.990

COMPTE GENERAL DES PROFITS ET PERTES POUR L'EXERCICE 1950

DEBIT	Francs Français	CREDIT	Francs Français
Sinistres survenus, capitaux et arrérages échus et rachats effectués	1.230.829.882	Report du reliquat des bénéfices des exercices antérieurs	768.865
Participation des Assurés aux bénéfices	102.989.975	Primes émises, nettes d'impôts et nettes d'annulations	4.556.596.344
Commissions payées et à payer	880.497.979	Part de réassureurs dans les sinistres survenus et autres paiements effectués	141.338.285
Primes cédées en réassurances et rétrocédés	386.476.335	Réserves techniques au 31 Décembre de l'exercice précédent	15.817.367.987
Réserves techniques au 31 Décembre de l'exercice	18.174.441.865	Réserves techniques à la charge des réassureurs au 31 Décembre de l'exercice	1.420.882.886
Réserves techniques au 31 Décembre de l'exercice précédent à la charge des réassureurs	1.328.554.627	Revenus et intérêts divers (non portés au crédit d'autres comptes)	1.969.696.472
Frais généraux et impôts à la charge de la Société	734.441.735		
Amortissement réglementaire des immeubles et amortissement des valeurs mobilières	73.084.872		
Amortissements, pertes et moins values et portion des intérêts attribuée aux catégories d'assurance	978.666.890		
Solde créditeur (bénéfices de l'exercice)	18.882.119		
	23.908.554.520		23.908.554.859

Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 4 du decret por tant règlement d'administration publique du 30 Décembre 1938, remplaçant l'article 40 de la loi du 24 Juillet 1867, en ce qui concerne les Sociétés d'assurances, nous vous présentons le rapport spécial prescrit sur les opérations effectuées pendant l'année 1950, et spécialement visées par ces dispositions.

Les états, comptes et contrats d'assurances se rapportant à ces opérations nous ont été présentés. Nous n'en n'avons relevé aucune qui ne nous soit apparue normale et régulière.

Les Commissaires aux Comptes: R. OBLIN, J. RICHET, X. SERVIER-CROUZAT.

ISRAEL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1950

DR.	IL.		
Loss transferred from Life Insurance account	1,949,997	Interest and other revenue not credited to other accounts	3,512,897
To Insurance Reserve	29,456		
Profit transferred to general Profit and Loss account of the Company	1,536,344		
	IL. 3,512,897		IL. 3,512,897

We have compared the above profit and loss account for business transacted in Israel with the original account received from the Company's Head Office in Paris where full accounts are kept. We hereby confirm that the above Profit and Loss Account is in accordance therewith.

Date: October 14, 1952.

FELLMAN, LIVAY & CO., Certified Accountant Auditors.

GENERAL AGENT: **Charles CAPON,** 31 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv.

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Heshvan 24, 5713 — Safar 25, 1372
Wednesday, November 12, 1952

GEN. RILEY'S REPORT

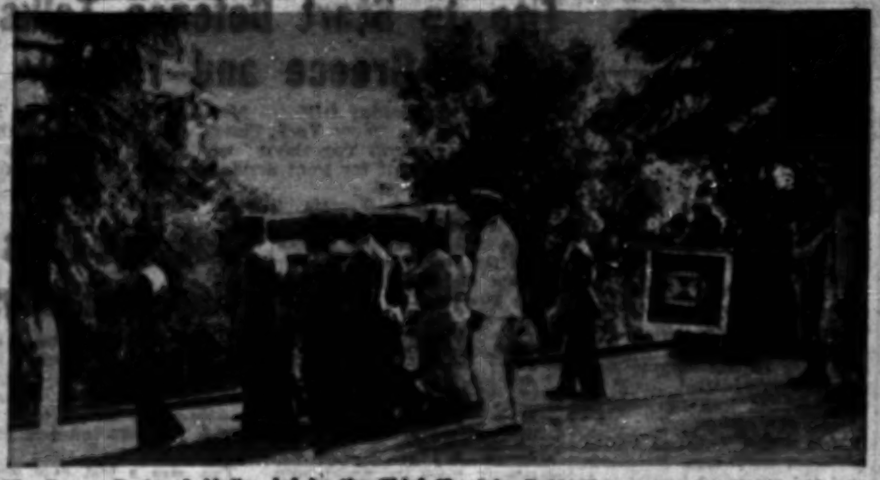
GENERAL Riley's report to the Security Council of the United Nations on the work of the Truce Supervision Organization for the year ending October 30, which has been reproduced in full in these columns, is framed with all the objectivity that comes readily, perhaps all too readily, to a third party that stands aloof from the arena. But even a third party is a party with a point of view that is necessarily its own and, to that extent, subjective. This was a lesson learned in the days of the British Administration in Palestine, when the Mandatory Power saw itself as aloof and objective in relation to the Arabs and Jews — in the end with entirely unexpected results.

Of the accuracy of the details recited in the report by the U.N. Chief of Staff, there can be little real doubt, but the most painstaking precision has inevitably a weakness of its own. It is perhaps natural that issues which have not yet been resolved are treated in more meticulous detail than those which have passed into history and no longer vex the author of the report. But in this way a problem such as that of the villagers of Bakkara attains a prominence which appears to be out of proportion to its intrinsic importance, and an impression is created of Israeli recalcitrance and even inhumanity — an impression unwarranted to anyone who knows of the repeated offers which Israel has made for the betterment of these villagers' condition.

It is no part of General Riley's task, as he sees it, to go into politics — yet politics are the wood which the neatly spaced trees of the armistice agreements tend to obscure, if not to conceal. It would be misleading to read General Riley's report without the political background — without taking into account the thesis of the Arab states that they are still at war with Israel (a thesis they have played for all it is worth in their attempt to blackmail Germany into not ratifying the Reparations Agreement), or without bearing in mind the constant calls for revenge which have come from the Arab capitals in undiminished spate in the year under review. When Colonel Shishakly, for example, who above all others has sought to whip his Syrians into a frenzy of vengeance and thereby to curdle Israel's blood, makes a speech such as he made last week, it is only natural that this should be read for what it is — a threat of war. Yet each armistice agreement, including that with Syria, lays it down categorically that "no aggressive action by the armed forces of either party... shall be undertaken, planned or *threatened* against the people or the armed forces of the other." Surely the constant threats of war uttered by responsible Arab leaders are as relevant to the implementation of the armistice agreements as some of the frontier incidents so dutifully enumerated by General Riley. To brush this away as "politics" is to see only part, and perhaps the less significant part, of the armistice agreements in their present-day application.

If others fail to see the wood for the trees, Israel cannot afford to do so. The time has perhaps come for withdrawing the day-to-day handling of armistice affairs from the exclusive jurisdiction of the Army. It is inevitable that the Army should see the armistice agreements primarily in the light of border violations, armed raids and illegal entry into the territory of Israel, as well as in the light of the over-all defence picture. This is, indeed, essential, and it might have been enough if the armistice had been no more (to quote the agreements) than "an indispensable step toward... the restoration of peace." But it has been a long step so far, and there is not much ground for believing that the road ahead is short. Moreover, practice has shown that many of the problems dealt with in the Mixed Commissions are essentially civilian in nature, and that there is no inherent reason why they should be weighed and solved by soldiers alone. The time has come to regard the work of these Commissions as more closely linked with Israel's foreign relations than has been the case in the past, and as requiring a broader view than would be possible if it remained within the [illegible] [illegible].

THE PRESIDENT CARRIED TO HIS REST



The Bearer Party of Alufim, led by the Chief Chaplain, Rabbi Goren, carrying the President's remains to the final resting place in the grounds of his home at Rehovot. The President's standard is dipped in final salute.

Photo By Schlesinger

MAN-IN-THE-STREET LOOKS FOR SECURITY

Eisenhower's Power as President

By KENNETH HARRIS

WASHINGTON. —

THE election of General Eisenhower as President of the United States means that there is a favourable prospect of America's getting something which she needs badly without the free world's being deprived in the process of something which it needs badly.

The Americans (as many Democrats admit) having had the Democrats in power for twenty years, really need a complete shake-up politically, the kind which can be provided only by the Opposition coming into power.

But the free world needs a stable American foreign policy. If Senator Taft had been elected Republican President, he would certainly have provided a political shake-up, but on the other hand he would have given such a different kind of stress to foreign policy that it might have suffered what would have amounted to a considerable change.

What can be hoped for from President Eisenhower is a breeze of initiative, enthusiasm, and energy which will create a new, fresh, atmosphere in the council chambers of the American Government Departments and in the minds of the people, without this breeze blowing American foreign policy out of the window.

He should be able to command great confidence on foreign affairs. If, for instance, he were to recommend that a truce be concluded in Korea, he would be more likely to have his recommendation accepted than any other American alive, simply because even his Democratic critics admit that his reputation as a soldier-statesman, even after the election campaign, stands very high with the ordinary man.

Eisenhower's power as President will come from the appeal which he has for the man-in-the-street. In Eisenhower, the man-in-the-street sees the son of a dairyman, born out in the Mid-Western cornfields of Kansas, a poor boy who was not born into a wealthy military caste but made his way up, beginning with a scholarship to West Point (leading military academy) and earning every star and stripe from then on.

He remembers "Ike" as the man who was a colonel when America entered the war and was commander of the American forces which landed in North Africa in November, 1942. He remembers how from then on "Ike" began to be talked about as the soldier who understood politics and diplomacy as well as battlefields and who in 1943 was chosen Supreme Commander of the greatest force in history because it was thought that his great understanding of men and human relations made him the best available man for the job.

He sees "Ike" now as the man who went to Europe in 1951 and worked up several almost defenceless and financially weak European nations into the nucleus of a strong defence force. And he sees him most clearly of all as the man who does not accept the Truman Administration's point of view that there is nothing we can do about Korea but "take the punishment" and hope that the Communists will give in, and who has promised to go out and see if there is anything we can do on our side to end the war.

The Americans are looking for leadership which will give them a sense of security without landing them in a kind of permanent military state. Eisenhower's experience and record is such that he should be able to carry out a bolder foreign policy than Governor Adlai Stevenson would have been able to do—that is if Eisenhower wants to, and if Congress will let him.

(OFNS)

Disappointment in U.K.

By WILLIAM CLARK

LONDON. —

THE British public reaction to the stunning defeat of the Democratic Party by General Eisenhower's forces in the American elections is one of disappointment and apprehension. No one who read the London papers today would suppose that this was so, because of a long tradition of not meddling too much in other people's politics. With the exception of the Labour "Daily Herald" (and of course the "Daily Worker") all papers welcome Eisenhower as an old friend, and see in his war-time career hope for a close relationship between America and Britain. The press therefore looks on the bright side, but individuals are less optimistic.

The disappointment stems from the great admiration for Governor Stevenson which was built up by his speeches during the campaign. No American candidate has appealed so greatly to the British people in modern times, nor, it must be noted, appealed so little to the American people. There is strong feeling among ordinary people here that Americans must be a queer lot to repudiate so fine a man; this feeling closely parallels the American feeling when Winston Chirchill was defeated here in 1945.

Double Work

In official circles, where, of course, there is no breath of official comment except formal congratulations to the winner, disappointment also arises from the realization that so much will have to be done over again. An understanding of the British and European problem which certain senior American officials have acquired over the past couple of years may now be thrown away because the official will be removed either from office or to a new post. Working relationships will be uprooted or at least re-examined; new faces will have to be learned, new quirks understood and new prejudices allayed.

Behind the disappointment lies a fear of the unknown. What sort of a politician is Eisenhower, what sort of statesmen are the leaders of the Republican Party after twenty years of opposition?

About Eisenhower himself feelings here are mixed. He has enjoyed the widest popularity in Britain; and as recently as July his stock was at an all-time high when he wrested the nomination from the bogy of Anglo-American relations, Senator Robert Taft. But in the course of his campaign his reputation has been shot to tatters in Britain, by his apparent compromise with Taft and isolationism.

British press reports from America have tried to explain away these compromises with principle, but there is a deep-seated fear here that the General does not know enough about politics to be a good President, at least in the early part of his term of office. The greatest interest will be taken in his appointments to such posts as Secretary of State, of the Treasury, and of Ambassador to Britain. British people want to know which "Ike" is going to the White House, the hero of SHAEF and SHAPE, or the compromiser of the last three months.

Senior officials and politicians who have worked with Eisenhower (and incidentally may have some first-hand knowledge of the problems of electioneering) are far more optimistic about the President-elect; they, however, fear the Republican Congress, even though it appears to be so closely divided.

Economic Fears

This fear is primarily about economic relations, not about foreign policy. It is known that traditionally the Republican Party is a party of high tariffs, the author of the notorious Smoot-Hawley tariff. It is felt that if the process of scaling down American tariffs which has slowed down so noticeably in recent years were to come to a halt or be reversed, the whole basis for any collaboration on economic matters between America and Western Europe would be destroyed.

Secondly, there is a great fear that the Republican Party may not have learnt the delicate and intricate art of controlling an economy so as to iron out the booms and slumps and so prevent any serious economic recession. For Britain a mild recession in America, which might be considered healthy by advocates of a tough economy there, would be likely to prove disastrous, as became apparent in the winter of 1949-50 when such a mild "shake-out" in American business gravely upset the British economy.

These doubts and fears are magnified by the Labour Party here and minimised by the Conservatives, who are not unmoved by the prospect of having a "conservative" government in America. But the doubts and fears exist regardless of party. It would be a mistake to imagine, though, that the British Government will not make every attempt to establish as soon as possible the most cordial relations with the new American Administration. It is to be expected that once the Commonwealth conference is over an immediate effort will be made to arrange the earliest possible meeting to discuss joint action on economic affairs.

(OFNS)

MUSICAL DIARY

WHILE last season's most frequently performed composer was Ravel, this season promises to abound with Beethoven. Even the great French guest-pianist Jeanne-Marie Darré in her recital at the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday couldn't resist offering Beethoven's sonata op. 27 No. 2. But with such a wonderful legato and construction, even the overplayed "Moonlight" sonata was enjoyable, as was the opening Bach: Partita in B-Flat major.

But the artist excelled in Chopin's Sonata in B minor, op. 58: the same master's Black Key-etude received an exemplary interpretation. Liszt's Rhapsody No. 6 had an elemental power and the Paganini-Liszt selection (including "La Campanella") was performed with a brilliant virtuosity. Debussy's Sarabande and Toccata had delicate tints, and Delannoy's "Danse des Négrillons" was jazz-like, in interesting contrast to Poulenc's sophisticated Toccata. The phenomenon of Darré is her immaculate finish in touch, typical of the French piano style.

FRANGO

IGOR Markevitch arrived by Swiss Air yesterday to spend six weeks in Israel. The Second part of his programme (3rd subscription) includes Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring" — first time in Israel. The conductor arrived early in order to fit in the extra rehearsals needed for this piece.

One of Dr. Koussevitzky's last wishes was that he should rest under a piece of Jerusalem stone. The [illegible] members accordingly dispatched the Jerusalem gravestone to his widow at Lenox, Mass. suitably engraved and it will now be set shortly.

Larry Adler, is giving a benefit concert for the I.P.O. at the Wigmore Hall, London on December 16. The Orchestra's Society of Friends in London and the Anglo-Israel Association are sponsoring the event.

S.W.

Israel Composer Abroad

ERICH Walter Sternberg's "The Twelve Tribes of Israel" will be performed by the Danish Radio Orchestra under the baton of Heinz Freudenthal next April 27. The same composer's song-cycle, "My People" (on poems by Else Lasker-Schueler) will be sung by Josefa Schocken in Malmoe and Gothenburg in the course of the season, while "The Raven" (for baritone and orchestra) will be performed by Radio Baden-Baden in January; the soloist will be Heinz Rehfuss. UNESCO has also chosen Sternberg's First String Quartet for recording.

Lavry and Lavry

According to the London "Times": "An Israel Suite by Marc Lavry, specially composed for Mr. Larry Adler and hitherto unheard in England, was excellently written to show off the harmonica's unsuspected range of expression, and was piquant and attractive in its own right as music."

Mr. Lavry left Israel last week on a professional trip to the U.S. in his capacity as musical programme director of Kol Zion [illegible].

FRANGO

Today and Tomorrow

All men born between April 4, [illegible] and September 27, [illegible] and whose surnames start with the letter

"T"

report for registration and medical examination according to Order published in the daily press and broadcast over the radio on October [illegible], 1952.

Ministry of Defence,
Manpower Department,
Recruiting Office.

REALISTIC EXCHANGE RATE WOULD STEP UP EXPORT

Tenders, Export and Employment

By HANS MOLLER

The various declarations by Government in connection with tenders, and comments in the press were not always to the point and sometimes even misleading. It is true that the introduction of the tenders system, that is to say the re-introduction of competition into various fields of production, marks a turning point in the development of local industry, but so far only first steps have been taken, and it would be premature to boast of success.

The general effect on prices, in particular, has been overstressed by hiding or even denying the fact that part of the tenders were based on prices for raw material considerably lower than those charged to manufacturers generally. This was the case, for instance, with cotton yarn where approximately 3/4 of the difference between the general prices previously fixed by Government and the prices resulting from the well-known tenders originated in a reduction of the cotton price. So far tenders have been published in respect of a small part only of the requirements of essential goods, and mainly not for finished goods but for intermediate products. Because of all that, adjustments to ruling prices through Equalization Funds had to be made which largely deprived the consumer of the benefit of lower prices. As a result, one of the goals of the tender system, namely to stop the vicious circle of rising prices and wages could so far not be achieved.

Creating Competition

The introduction of the tender system was preceded by a period of discussions on its feasibility rather than on its advisability. It was mainly objected to by those who claimed that there was no room for competition in a sellers' market, that is to say in a situation where actual and potential demand is in excess of supply. It took some time to prove that not only a surplus but a shortage as well can form a basis of competition. In a controlled economy, as ours necessarily is, Government is bound to find a proper way of allocating quantities of materials, which are smaller than the requirements of manufacturers. The previous method of distribution according to the capacity of the various undertakings, deprived everybody of any kind of security of full employment and of every possibility and, therefore, of every incentive to do something by himself for securing full and economical production of his undertaking. It forced up cost of production and still more claims for higher prices and wages.

A system which, if genuinely implemented, assures a successful tenderer of full employment, involves an incentive strong enough for creating competition. This has now been proved to such an extent that nobody is denying anymore the feasibility of tenders under shortage of supply, but that, on the contrary, manufacturers and workers alike are afraid of the consequences. There are even some indications that Government is inclined to go slow with tenders and to agree to such modifications which might upset the whole system and lead to forgoing its unique and vitally needed advantages.

Tenders Improve Productivity

Starting from the outbreak of World War II and to this very day, apart from a brief interruption in 1948, production of almost everything was able to yield good profits, irrespective of the quality of the product and irrespective of the cost of production. A very considerable part of industrial undertakings came into being during this period and never experienced other conditions. There was no opportunity, or at least no necessity, of making progress in quality and efficiency of production. As a result of this pernicious boom, the country is now producing only a small part of its consumption, is faced with a catastrophic adversity of its trade balance and a steadily increasing shortage of foreign currency, notwithstanding the extraordinary support which it enjoys from abroad.

It has become commonplace to say that in order to overcome this situation, we must increase actual production and efficiency of production, but little has been done. A thorough and intelligent application of the tender system would be a decisive step forward.

Government must, however, be careful not to get involved in half way measures. The fact that, so far, tenders were issued not for the total requirements, but for a part of the quantities only, created the necessity of fixing the prices for the rest. Government tried to use tender prices as a basis. This is impossible.

A tender and the subsequent placing of an order is a deal between two parties. With genuine tenders — not those where undertakings belonging to the allegedly so bitterly opposed "sectors" — the "private" and the "collective" — found it possible to form a "ring" — the individual tenderer will adjust his endeavours for success to prevailing conditions. If, for instance, as a consequence of his failing to get the order he would have to face total or partial unemployment, he might prefer to forgo profits or even to suffer losses, which he certainly would not do under less threatening conditions. Quotations obtained can, therefore, not be indicative of the ability or the readiness of the same tenderer to submit the same quotations under different conditions and still less of the possibilities of his competitors; they cannot form a basis for general price fixing.

A further attempt by Government to fix general prices in this way and not on a generally applicable basis will certainly meet with strong and legitimate opposition.

Reasonable Quotes

Tenders should henceforth be issued at the same time for the whole range and the total quantities of essential goods of the same kind as required during a given period. Then everybody will be in a position to quote for his whole production and know that, if successful, he will achieve full employment. Prices will necessarily be calculated so as to cover actual expenditure and normal profits and undue underbidding will be avoided.

Furthermore, tenders for finished goods only, as contrary to intermediate products, will eliminate hardship caused by differences of efficiency in special processes. They will lead to the formation of groups of undertakings collectively responsible to Government, thereby relieving it of a very considerable burden of controls. The groups will be formed by way of mutual free selection which should warrant an optimum of efficiency and reliability and suit the claim for free enterprise.

Still, it will be inevitable that the least efficient will be the least employed, and this must be accepted by all quarters concerned. But the possibilities of expanding production and employment are much greater than it might appear at present. The solution is export.

Provided that efficiency and quality of production are improved so as to meet international standards, the development of export will depend upon a reasonable policy being adopted by Government.

There again, we are faced by a certain incongruity of words and deeds. We are presented with figures of prospective or expected exports, which on the whole and in detail are utterly unrealistic, mainly in view of present conditions, but partly under almost any circumstances.

Exchange Rates

At the same time, the basic requirement of adequate exchange rates is still lacking. In previous years Government stuck to the rate of $2.80 per Israel Pound. After the announcement of the New Economic Policy, cost of production went up to such an extent that the present rate of one dollar per Israel Pound has now become almost as unrealistic.

Genuine and sound export is impossible, if exporting manufacturers are denied the proper counterpart of the added value involved in their exports.

Foreign markets are not prepared to pay for our work more than what it is worth there or in competing countries. Even if one ignores dumping prices and differences in efficiency, the least an exporting manufacturer will expect is that the comparative price per working hour be taken into consideration. The cost per working hour in our country is at least two and a half to three times as high as that in England, and England is not nowadays our keenest competitor. A reasonable rate of exchange to be applied to the added value yielded in export must therefore be not IL.1 but IL.2.500 to IL.3 to the dollar. Even then export will normally only be possible at a loss or at best without profit. It will be a separate problem how to compensate for such losses or lack of profits in order to make export attractive; but this is a minor problem compared with the basic one of the introduction of an adequate exchange rate.

Influence on Prices

It is not true that this cannot be done without detriment to our national economy and more particularly without weakening Government's insistence on the general validity of the official rates of exchange. There are many things, such as for instance, the importation of spare parts for industry, transport and agriculture, the transfer of re-insurance premiums, etc., where the higher export rate can be applied without influencing prices or otherwise causing further inflation.

The development of exports is the only way of improving our trade balance, of creating additional means of import, and therefore of successfully fighting inflation and of ensuring full employment and a reasonable standard of living.

All measures announced and partly introduced by Government for assisting export, are useless, and mere propaganda, as long as the condition of a proper exchange rate is not fulfilled. This is the main part which Government is bound to play in this field.

The other part, namely that of arriving at the necessary efficiency and quality of production, rests with industry which, it is hoped, will ultimately realise that this never will come about unless local production intended for home consumption ceases to be protected as it has been so far.

Readers' Letters

KASHRUT & CLEANLINESS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — I read Gerda Cohen's article concerning the Government's battle against dirt in the markets, food shops, and restaurants with great interest. Laws are not strict enough, there are not enough food inspectors, and most shops and restaurant owners are indifferent to cleanliness.

I would like to suggest to the Minister of Health who is an orthodox Jew himself, to contact the rabbis and explain to them that dirty "kashrut" is not "kashrut" in the traditional sense of the word.

The tenets pertaining to purity and impurity, washing of hands, and the many ablutions are directed to bodily cleanliness as a pre-requisite to purity of the soul. The Priests in the Temple succeeded in preventing flies from entering the slaughter house by continuously washing the blood off the floors, even on Shabbat. Accordingly it is permissible to urge the Rabbis to withhold a rabbinical permit from restaurants which are not clean. The Rabbis command a large group of religious inspectors, and one should insist on their taking a course in hygiene at the Ministry of Health.

Yours etc,
Dr. E. [illegible]
Jerusalem, November 1.

UNDER CONSIDERATION

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—With reference to [illegible] letter which appeared in your issue of November 4, we have to state that the question of playing Wagner and Strauss has again been under consideration and the Orchestra may possibly include some Richard Strauss in this season's programme provided a suitable conductor is ready to make this "introduction."

Yours, etc.,
MANAGEMENT
The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra
Tel Aviv November 5.

9ème COMPTE RENDU
de LA NEUCHATELOISE
COMPAGNIE SUISSE D'ASSURANCES GENERALES, A NEUCHATEL
concernant les opérations de la Compagnie en 1951
COMPTE DE PERTES ET PROFITS

RECETTES:	Francs Ct.
Report du solde de l'année précédente	132.610.94
Report de la réserve pour risques en cours de l'année 1950	6.198.000.00
Report de la réserve pour sinistres à régler de l'année 1950	17.180.000.00
Primes souscrites nettes de ristournes, rabais, courtages et primes perdues	21.790.886.93
Produit des placements	1.136.080.50
Total des Recettes	46.397.578.37

DEPENSES:	Francs Ct.
Différences de cours et agios	157.905.42
Primes de réassurances	5.386.766.18
Sinistres payés, sous déduction de la part des réassureurs	7.679.504.37
Commissions et frais d'agences, sous déduction des commissions reçues des réassureurs	3.677.217.06
Frais généraux	1.742.782.24
Impôts	415.477.71
Réserve pour risques en cours nette de réassurances	7.160.000.00
Réserve pour sinistres à régler nette de réassurances	18.883.000.00
Total des Depenses	45.302.592.98
Recettes	46.397.578.37
Dépenses	45.302.592.98
Excédent des Recettes	1.094.985.39

BILAN AU 31 DECEMBRE 1951

ACTIF	Francs Ct.
Placements	27.862.145.37
Caisse, chèques postaux et autres disponibilités	267.680.38
Débits d'assurés, d'agents et de compagnies d'assurances	6.419.556.16
Débits des banquiers	3.195.565.31
Débiteurs divers	3.192.687.26
	40.937.634.48

PASSIF	Francs Ct.
Capital Social	8.000.000.00
Fonds de réserve général	1.700.000.00
Fonds de réserve complémentaire	1.000.000.00
Réserve pour éventualités	1.000.000.00
Réserve pour risques en cours	7.160.000.00
Réserve pour sinistres à régler	18.883.000.00
Crédits d'agents, de réassureurs et de compagnies d'assurances	1.476.509.53
Créanciers divers	633.139.56
Bénéfice net	1.094.985.39
	40.937.634.48

ISRAEL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1951

ASSETS :—	IL. Pr.	IL. Pr.
Insurance Fund at the beginning of the fiscal year	1.300.000	
Less Reinsurance	430.000	870.000
Pending Claims at the beginning of the fiscal year	4.000.000	
Less Reinsurance	2.364.000	1.636.000
Premiums and Registration fee	11.804.198	
Less Reinsurance	[illegible]	4.432.894
Commission and Administrative Expenses from Reinsurance		[illegible]
Interest		[illegible]
		9.372.000

LIABILITIES :—	IL. Pr.	IL. Pr.
Claims paid up	[illegible]	
Less Reinsurance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pending Claims at the beginning of the fiscal year	[illegible]	
Less Reinsurance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commission		[illegible]
Administrative Expenses		[illegible]
Insurance Fund at the end of the fiscal year	[illegible]	
Less Reinsurance	[illegible]	[illegible]
B/F. to Profit and Loss Account		[illegible]
		9.372.000

NEUCHATEL, le 1er mai 1952. la direction, J. UEHLINGER. Au nom du Conseil d'administration: le président, E. HAEFLIGER

GENERAL AGENTS IN ISRAEL:— B. ENGELMAN LTD. TEL AVIV AND HAIFA